

are numbers of single-stemmed plants scattered about. Some of these are pure yellow, but others show touches of reddish brown on the stem scales.

The usual color-form of *E. virginiana* does not appear within the area occupied by the main growth of the yellows, but as the yellows diminish along the edges the usual form appears. The whole area is about an acre in extent.

The concentration of the yellow forms on this hillside suggests a common origin for them, but does not explain the absence of the usual form. So many plants of this one color within the limited area indicated with the usual form of the species on the periphery offers a nice problem of distribution and might provide an interesting population study for the appropriate person.—
SAMUEL C. PALMER, SWARTHMORE, PA.

CALYCERA BALSAMITAEFOLIA IN THE UNITED STATES.—Recently there were found in the Herbarium of the Chicago Natural History Museum two sheets of *Calycera balsamitaefolia* (Juss.) Rich., of the family Calyceraceae. They were included in the J. T. Rothrock collection, when that herbarium was purchased by the Chicago Natural History Museum in 1909. Both sheets were collected on ballast at Kaighns Point (spelled Kaighns on the label) in New Jersey. This station is near Camden opposite Philadelphia. One sheet has the label of "Herbarium of Isaac Burk, Philadelphia; Pa.", the other sheet accompanied by a label of the "Herbarium of University of Pennsylvania." No date is indicated on either label.

It is of interest to note this collection, because the species is a native of Chile, and is not mentioned in either the eighth edition of Gray's Manual, Gleason's New Britton & Brown, or any of the floras of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Probably collected at the station given above in the latter decades of the nineteenth century or at the beginning of the twentieth century, the species apparently has never been re-collected either at the Kaighns Point station or elsewhere. Botanists from the vicinity of Philadelphia and New York should give special attention to ballast sites similar to the one where *Calycera* was found.—
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